



R-34 Nears Goal; Due to Land in England at 3 A. M.; Rain and Fog Make Last Stage of Flight Perilous

Wilson Veto Saves an Hour Of Daylight

House Will Attempt to Override Opposition by Rushing Measure to a Vote To-morrow

Civil Sundry Bill Also Is Rejected

New Statute Is Being Drafted for Full Fight to Train War's Wounded

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Wilson to-day blocked the repeal of the daylight saving law by vetoing the agricultural appropriation bill carrying a rider for that purpose and at the same time vetoed the sundry civil appropriation bill because it would limit the appropriation of money for the rehabilitation and training of disabled soldiers.

Both important supply bills, carrying millions of dollars urgently needed in government activities and already long delayed by failure in the last Congress, must now be re-passed without the features to which the President objected or re-passed in present form over his veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

At the same time, however, the President signed the Indian bill, the resolution authorizing New York and New Jersey to arrange for a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, and various minor measures.

The veto of the sundry civil bill apparently was accepted by Congress without contest, and the bill went back to committee to be re-framed.

Veto To Be Fought

Veto of daylight saving, however, was not accepted so readily, although the prevailing opinion was that a necessary two-thirds vote to repeal it over the President's head probably would not be mustered.

The first test will come in the House Monday, when, according to announcement, Republican Leader Mondell or Chairman Haugen of the Agriculture Committee will move the repeal of the bill, with the daylight saving repeal intact, over the Presidential veto.

In regard to the agricultural bill the President sent the following communication to the House of Representatives:

"I take the liberty of returning H. R. 3157, 'an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920,' without my signature.

"I realize, of course, the grave inconvenience which may arise from the postponement of the legislation at this time, but feel obliged to withhold my signature because of the clause which provides that 'at and after 3 o'clock a. m. Sunday, October 26, 1919, the act entitled 'an act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States,' approved March 19, 1918, and the same hereby is repealed.'"

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be of very great inconvenience to the country, and I think that I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than an inconvenience. It would involve a serious economic loss."

Favors Daylight Saving

"The act of March 19, 1918, to 'save daylight' resulted not only from a careful study of industrial conditions but from the fact that the business operations of the country, not also from observation of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislation in other countries where it has been in operation and where it has resulted, as the act of March 19, 1918, has resulted in the United States, in substantial economies.

"The act was intended to place the chief business activities of the country as nearly as might be within the limits of daylight throughout the year. It resulted in very great economies of fuel and a substantial saving of energy, because of the very different effects of work done in the daylight and work done by artificial light."

Sundry Bill Vetoed

In regard to the sundry civil bill, the President, in another communication, said:

"Under the vocational rehabilitation bill, which became law June 27, 1918, the Congress has sought to fulfill the expectations of the country that their soldier, sailor or marine disabled in the recent war should be given an opportunity to secure at the expense and under the fostering care of the Federal Government such training as he needs to overcome the handicap of his disability and to resume his place as a civilian able to earn a living upon something like equal footing with those with whom he was associated before he made his great sacrifice for the honor and defense of the country."

"The work of rehabilitation under

Question: What to Do With the Piece That's Left Over After the Puzzle Is Done?



Propagandists Of Teuton Ring Aid U. S. Reds

Lusk Investigators Find Evidence That Money Collected for German Cause Is Spent for Bolshevism

Evidence indicating that the skilled Teutonic propaganda ring organized in this country by Count von Bernstorff is now operating with the Bolshevik agitators, preaching the Soviet doctrines of Lenin and Trotsky, has been gathered by the investigators of the Lusk legislative committee. It has been discovered, according to the committee, that part of the huge German fund that disappeared when von Bernstorff left this country is gradually returning through mysterious channels and being turned over to the Bolsheviks. Just how much of this money has been sent back here from Central and South America could not be ascertained last night.

When von Bernstorff left this country, shortly before war was declared, he was accompanied by a German agent, that he had sent millions collected in this country for the German war loans to the consular officials of his country in Central and South America. It is this money that the investigators now believe is being sent back to America to aid the Reds. However, all the German money was not sent out of the country at that time, and some of this is being used to further the cause of Bolshevism.

What first led the investigators to look into this phase of Bolshevik activities was the discovery that the pacifists and L. W. W. agitators who worked for Germany under the direction of Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed were leaders in the dissemination of Bolshevik propaganda. The committee at this time declines to disclose the names of any of the suspects, explaining that their cases will be made the subject of grand jury investigations in various parts of the state.

It was also explained last night that instructions have been given to acquaint the authorities of neighboring states with all facts developed in the investigation that might warrant prosecutions in other states.

The investigators have long lists of the names of those backing the Bolshevik propaganda. The committee was informed by a reliable official last night that many of the prominent Americans who have been mentioned in various German investigations are aiding the Russian agitators. This man intimated that legal action will be taken against these men without the matter being brought up at hearings of the Lusk committee.

The committee will hold hearings here on Thursday and Friday and move up to Schenectady the following week.

Former Kaiser's Yacht For Sale at \$45,000

THE Meteor, the ex-Kaiser's yacht, is advertised for sale in Scandinavian papers with "her royal fittings and historic memories" for 500,000 marks, nominally \$125,000 but really about \$45,000.

Chinese Territory Sought by Italy

Concession at Tien-Tsin Asked of Peace Council; Washington Is Puzzled

PARIS, July 12.—The Italian delegation has sent a note to the peace conference asking that Italy be given a concession at Tien-tsin, China, it became known to-day.

The request was referred to a commission for consideration.

ROME, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—Tommaso Tittoni, Foreign Minister, and Senators Maggiorini and Ferraris and Vittorio Scialoja, members of the new Italian peace delegation, left to-day for Paris, to resume negotiations at the peace conference.

In connection with the departure of the delegation, the "Popolo Romano" says: "Signor Tittoni has had two conferences with the King, informing him of the moral blow to be inflicted upon Italy in denying her possession of Fiume and Dalmatia."

WASHINGTON, July 12.—As Italy already has one concession at Tien-tsin, the request made to the peace conference asking that Italy be given a concession at Tien-tsin, China, it became known to-day.

The request was referred to a commission for consideration.

Pershing Transfers His Headquarters to Paris

PARIS, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—General John J. Pershing to-day left American headquarters at Chaumont for Paris, where American headquarters now is to be located. A special train was sent to Chaumont, General Pershing decorated the Mayor, Levy Alphonse, who is a captain in the French army, with the American Distinguished Service Medal.

As General Pershing stepped out of the City Hall, where the ceremony took place, he was surrounded by men, women and children, who attempted to grasp his hands.

Trade Ban Off, Clemenceau Tells Germans

Paris Announces Lifting of Ban and Provides System of Permits for Commerce Across Rhine

PARIS, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, sent a note to-day to Baron von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, officially notifying the Germans that, having received official notification of the ratification of the peace treaty, the Allied and associated governments had given orders that the blockade of Germany should be raised to-day.

The French official note authorizing the resumption of commercial relations between France and Germany was issued here to-day, effective immediately. The note prescribes regulations providing for the issuance of permits on certain classes of merchandise.

These regulations require that permits be obtained for the exportation to Germany of any merchandise on the prohibited list. No merchandise originating in or coming from Germany may be imported into France without a special permit from the Minister of Finance and the Minister of that department of the government particularly interested in the product.

A French government decree regarding the blockade will appear in the "Journal Officiel" to-morrow.

Britain Ready to Trade

LONDON, July 12.—With a view to raising the blockade, the Board of Trade has issued general licenses under trading with the enemy legislation, authorizing, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany and Austria.

The licenses do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany and Austria, with respect to pre-war transactions.

Great Britain is preparing to resume her consular service in Germany soon, says "The Daily Mail." A special committee of the Foreign Office is selecting men for consular work, and it is expected that the ambassador to Berlin will be appointed in the near future.

It is expected that Germany will send a chargé d'affaires here, but that no German ambassador will be named for some time. Travel to Germany will be restricted, the newspaper says, but bona fide commercial travellers will be given facilities to go anywhere they desire.

Prices Drop in Germany

BERLIN, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—In view of the raising of the blockade, the government's recent action in reducing the prices of food staples is forcing food traffickers to

Plans Laid by Republicans in Fight on Treaty

Foreign Relations Committee Members Get Ready for Battle Which Will Open in Full Force To-morrow

Likely to Call Wilson

Official Denial Issued of Reported Break Between President and Hitchcock

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at a meeting to-night, discussed plans for their fight on the peace treaty and league of nations.

This meeting will be followed to-morrow by a conference of virtually all Republican Senators now in Washington. At this conference the plans proposed by the committee members to-night will be considered.

The Foreign Relations Committee will hold its first formal meeting for consideration of the peace treaty on Monday. It now is expected there will be an invitation to President Wilson to appear before that body.

Senator Hitchcock will continue to lead the fight for the ratification of the treaty. This was made clear to-day by statements issued by Senator Swanson, who yesterday was reported to have succeeded Senator Hitchcock as the Administration leader; by Secretary Tumulty, who dictated a statement over the long distance telephone from New Jersey; by Senator Hitchcock, at Swampscott, Mass., and by Mr. Hitchcock's secretary, Earl B. Gaddis, here.

Democrats Relieved

As a result there is great relief in Democratic political circles. National committee men and Democratic leaders in many parts of the country telephoned or telegraphed the White House, Senator Hitchcock's office, or friends in Washington to know if it were true that the President had snubbed Mr. Hitchcock and deposed him as leader.

The President himself telephoned Senator Swanson urging the issuance of a statement, and approved the one issued by the Virginia Senator after it had been read to him over the telephone. The President also requested that this statement be telegraphed at once to Senator Hitchcock.

Friends of the Nebraska Senator were jubilant to-day over the results of the publication of the report that Mr. Hitchcock was hurt by being ignored by the President. They point especially to the part of the statement issued by Senator Swanson, which was a quotation from the letter of the return of Mr. Hitchcock to Washington, that the President had expressed to Senator Swanson recently "great admiration for the work done by Senator Hitchcock in connection with the ratification of the treaty, including the covenant of the league of nations."

This is the first time, several of the Nebraska Senator's friends pointed out, that President Wilson has gone anything like this far in approving the action of any Senator. They said they confidently expected now that, on the return of Mr. Hitchcock to Washington Monday morning, he would be summoned to the White House and consulted by the President, as, in their opinion, should have been done before the President addressed the Senate.

Swanson's Statement

Senator Swanson's statement reads: "In making the report being circulated that the (Senator) Swanson was in charge of the ratification of the treaty pending in the Senate, Senator Swanson says:

"The report is entirely a mistake; Senator Hitchcock, as Democratic leader, in the absence of Senator Martin, and as ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has been in charge, and will continue in charge of the ratification of the treaty while pending in the Senate. Senator Hitchcock has made a magnificent fight, and we feel sure he will bring to a satisfactory and successful conclusion."

"Senator Swanson states that neither the President nor the President-elect have made the slightest gesture to him to take charge of the treaty; that the relations existing between Senator Hitchcock and the President are friendly; that he recently heard of the President's great admiration for the splendid work done by Senator Hitchcock in connection with the ratification of the treaty, including the covenant of the league of nations. He further states that he had made a statement similar to this yesterday to many newspaper men when his attention was called to the rumor."

Tumulty Denies Break

The statement by Secretary Tumulty was as follows:

"The stories appearing in the morning papers of a disagreement between the President and Senator Hitchcock are without the slightest foundation. There has been no conference between the President and the Democratic Senators, either at the White House or at the Capitol, since his return. What the newspapers have said is entirely untrue."

5 Ticket Speculators Arrested by U. S. Agents

Internal Revenue agents went forth last night to arrest about forty theatre ticket speculators to confirm their suspicion that in many instances such dealers were not turning into the government the full amount of the war tax. Rumors of their approach spread before them and the speculators, five men, who were held in \$100 bail each by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for examination Saturday.

Those arrested are Leo Newman, of 218 West Forty-second Street; David A. Warfield, of 212 West Forty-second Street; Louis Cohen, Cohen is alleged to have obtained as high as \$3.80 for a \$3 ticket. In such a transaction the war tax would be 65 per cent, according to the Internal Revenue agents.

The charge against the prisoners does not include defrauding the government, however. They are accused of selling tickets, which had not been stamped as the law provides with the price and the name of the vender.

Carson Warns U.S. to Keep Out Of Irish Affairs

Unionist Chief at Belfast Bitterly Assails Campaign in America as Work of Catholics and Germans

Denounces 'Police Murder'

"Fine Mess," His Comment on Plunkett's Plan; Says Both Sides Distrust Him

BELFAST, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—The Twelfth of July celebrations were carried out to-day in Ulster on a large scale. Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist leader, speaking at the Orange demonstration at Holwood, Belfast, said:

"There is a campaign going on in America at the present moment fostered by the Catholic Church which will soon be joined by the Germans and their funds in order to create a great anti-British feeling.

"Heaven knows I want good feeling between America and this country. I believe the whole future of the world probably depends upon the relations between the United States of America and ourselves, but I am not going to submit to this kind of a campaign, whether for friendship or any other purpose."

"I seriously say to America to-day—you attend to your own affairs; we will attend to ours. You look after your own questions at home; we will look after ours. We will brook no interference in our own affairs by any country, however powerful. It is not for that we waged the great war of independence which has just been concluded. What right had an American mission to come to this country—come here in a breach of hospitality of one nation toward another—to attempt to stir up strife in matters in which they were not connected?"

"The encouragement those men gave the Sinn Féin party has created for the British government far more difficulties than they ever had before. I believe that the visit of these men and the encouragement they gave to lawlessness, which is being preached throughout the land, have added greatly to the campaign of assassination of innocent policemen, who were only doing their duty to their King and country, and who have been murdered. I believe that the visit of these men and the encouragement they gave to lawlessness, which is being preached throughout the land, have added greatly to the campaign of assassination of innocent policemen, who were only doing their duty to their King and country, and who have been murdered."

Sir Edward Carson denounced Sir Horace Plunkett, who, he said, was elected chairman of the Irish convention because he was thoroughly hated and distrusted by both sides. He added the speaker, "a nice mess he made of it."

De Valera Sorry Wilson Was Hissed at Meeting

CHICAGO, July 12.—Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," arrived in Chicago to-day, accompanied by former Governor Edward F. Dunne and Frank P. Walsh, who were sent abroad by Irish organizations to endeavor to obtain recognition for Ireland at the peace conference. A large crowd of Irish-Americans met him at the hotel.

Mr. De Valera, after expressing delight at the cordiality of his reception, said he did not approve the hissing of the President's name at the recent New York mass meeting.

In an address at a luncheon given in his honor he reverted to the New York incident, saying:

"I would be deeply humiliated if my presence here in your country and my advocacy of the just and reasonable claims of the Irish people should be made the occasion of any demonstrations of hostility to your President. He is your President, and whilst Americans you have had a right, no doubt, to criticise, you will forgive me for saying I feel it is not in good taste before a stranger. I am here to get the aid of all lovers of liberty in America, and they embrace all sections. Those who would identify us with any sections and those who act unworthily of what is a holy cause are, even though it be unconsciously, the worst enemies of Ireland."

World Herp Still Seen

"Undoubtedly there is a great danger in the world to-day. Many people have thought that the mere signing of the treaty with Germany marks the end of the world peril. Public opinion seems to have breathed a sigh of relief and lapsed back into apathy. Concentration of thought on world problems is weakening now when it is most essential, and the forces of disintegration and reaction have been given a freedom of action far greater than when the world was at its guard."

"The situation to-day is serious. Western civilization is still dazed by the shock of four and a half years of destruction. Industry and commerce are not yet restored. All of Europe is impoverished; parts of it are starving. Its whole political fibre has been shot through. Russia and Hungary are gripped by subversive political doctrines; Austria-Hungary and Turkey are empires have ceased to be; Poland and Czechoslovakia are struggling to their feet as members of the family of nations. All that complicated machinery of society which took decades to elaborate and a world war to tear down cannot be replaced overnight by a wholly different machinery."

"Many problems remain unsettled. Territorial adjustments to secure the rights of people to live under their own flag as far as possible in the tangled skein of European nationalities may be effective. Attainment of the Polish frontiers on all sides, particularly the German, is a problem of the first importance."

The trip overseas had long been contemplated by the British government, and plans originally had been formed to start early in June. But owing to the possibility that the Germans might not sign the treaty promptly the Admiralty held the gasbag in Europe for use in an emergency. As an experimental voyage the dirigible was sent late in June on a 2,400 mile cruise along the German

New Army Airship In 407-Mile Test

Dirigible A-4 Flies From Akron to Langley Field in 18 Hours; One Stop

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Starting from Akron, Ohio, at 10 o'clock last night, the new army dirigible A-4, flying against strong head winds, reached Bolling Field, here at 9:45 o'clock this morning. After a stop of an hour and a half the airship rose again and started for Langley Field, Hampton, Va., where she arrived late this afternoon.

Reports to aviation headquarters here said the dirigible covered the total distance of 407 miles in eighteen hours flying time at an average speed of a little more than twenty-one miles an hour. Heavy fog was encountered throughout the first lap of the journey, necessitating flying at a height of 4,000 feet. Lieutenant G. W. McIntire was in command, and had two assistants aboard.

The A-4 is 162 feet long and 33 feet in diameter. Its cubic contents are 95,000 feet. It has a total lifting capacity of 6,450 pounds.

World League Stepping Stone, Lansing's View

Present Treaties Merely a Starting Point in Reconstruction of the Nations, Says Secretary

PARIS, July 12.—Before leaving for the United States to-night Secretary Lansing made the following statement: "Many thoughts rush to mind on leaving the peace conference, after six months of effort. Never before has such an international gathering been held, for here has been the meeting ground of twenty-seven nations to liquidate a world war and establish a new order and a laboratory where already a system of world cooperation has been born, out of necessity."

"Out of it all has come the most important international document ever drawn—the treaty of peace with Germany, a document which not only meets the issues of the present war, but lays down new agreements of the most helpful and most hopeful character. The nations are bound together to avert another world catastrophe, backward peoples are given a new hope for their future, several racial entities are liberated to form new states, a beginning is made toward removing unjust economic restrictions, and the great military autocracies of Central Europe are destroyed as the first step in a general disarmament."

Treaty Not Perfect, he Says

"The treaty is, of course, not all that he had hoped for. It could hardly be expected to be. Too many conflicting interests were involved as well as too many legitimate demands which would tax the most perfectly balanced mind. Nearly every one will find in it weaknesses of omission and commission. But the present treaty, however imperfect, is a step forward. It might have been left out and provisions left out which might better have been inserted."

"Such a document must, however, be examined both against the background of its creation and in the large sweep of its spirit. From that point of view we may call it a stepping stone from the old international methods to the new. If it still holds the end of the distrust and hatreds of the war which Germany has full well earned for herself, if its construction has been hindered by memories of secret pacts and promises, it must be borne in mind that it carries with it the evident purpose to throw off the old methods of international intrigue and plotting."

"But the present treaties are but a starting point of world reconstruction. Now that the general principles have been laid down, it remains to execute them; and by that I mean, not so much immediate action against nations which have recently run amok in the world, but rather the cleansing and healing processes that shall really make good our hopes and aspirations."

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The trip overseas had long been contemplated by the British government, and plans originally had been formed to start early in June. But owing to the possibility that the Germans might not sign the treaty promptly the Admiralty held the gasbag in Europe for use in an emergency. As an experimental voyage the dirigible was sent late in June on a 2,400 mile cruise along the German

Fliers Fail To End Trip In 70 Hours

Engine Is Out of Service, but Favoring Wind Is Aiding Airship Toward Pulham Landing Place

Late Hour Halts London Jubilation

Reception for Officers and Crew To Be Given Sometime During Week

LONDON, July 12 (By Associated Press).—The British dirigible R-34 will land at Pulham, eighty miles northeast of London, at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, British summer time (3 a. m. New York time), according to a calculation made by the Air Ministry to-night. The landing of the great airship at her haven will mark the completion of her voyage across the Atlantic from East Fortune, Scotland, and return, a distance of more than 6,000 miles.

The Air Ministry's latest message from Captain Scott, commander of the R-34, stated the dirigible was crossing Ireland high up in a clear sky, with a following wind.

An earlier message reported the R-34 had passed over Clifden, Ireland, at 9:10 p. m. British summer time (4:40 New York time). Clifden was the town reached by Alcock and Brown in their non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic from St. John's.

The R-34 sailed from Mineola, Long Island, at 11:59 p. m. Wednesday.

New York Tribune European Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, July 12.—Commander Scott of the R-34 acknowledged this afternoon receipt of instructions from the Air Ministry directing him to land at Pulham, instead of trying to go back to the starting point at East Fortune, Scotland. The change was determined on because of unsettled weather in Scotland.

Though alarmed by the heavy rain that has been falling here all day and the attendant fog which rising winds have blown in from the sea, the Air Ministry is rather anxious for the safety of the dirigible. Fortunately the direction of the wind still favors the R-34, and she is making good progress. Following the breakdown of one of her engines, two reserve engines in the rear of the ship were put into use, Commander Scott reported, and although the dirigible is thus handicapped, the Air Ministry is confident that its skipper will bring it safely in to port.

The plan for a welcome home celebration in London when it was expected that the dirigible would encircle the city amid the glare of searchlights, has been abandoned, owing to the lateness of the probable hour of arrival.

The R-34 had planned to meet her sister ship out at sea and escort her back, but owing to the unsettled weather conditions she remained in her shed.

If repairs on the engines of the R-34 can be completed in time, it is expected now that the dirigible will be called upon to take part in the peace manoeuvres planned for next Saturday. A public reception for the officers and crew of the airship is being arranged to take place early next week.

Dual Achievement Credited to R-34

First Lighter-Than-Air Craft to Cross Ocean; First in Round Trip

The British dirigible R-34 that reached the British Isles last night and was expected to land at Pulham, Norfolk, some time early to-day, is the first lighter-than-air craft to fly across the Atlantic. It achieved a double record by making a round trip, covering in all about 6,000 miles.

The trip overseas had long been contemplated by the British government, and plans originally had been formed to start early in June. But owing to the possibility that the Germans might not sign the treaty promptly the Admiralty held the gasbag in Europe for use in an emergency. As an experimental voyage the dirigible was sent late in June on a 2,400 mile cruise along the German